

The Athens Post.

J. P. Crenon

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860.

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TERMS:
THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
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Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

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Don't work, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good style and on reasonable terms.
All letters addressed to the Proprietor, will be promptly attended to.
No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

The Post.

Athens, Friday, September 21, 1860.

BELL AND EVERETT MASS MEETING!

COME TO KNOXVILLE!

Thursday, September 27th, 1860!

At a meeting of the BELL and EVERETT CLUB, Tuesday night, it was resolved to hold a MASS MEETING for all East Tennessee, in Knoxville, September 27th, and appropriate Committees were appointed to act in reference thereto. Hon. J. J. CARRINGTON, Wm. L. GOSNEY, and H. B. HILL, and others are expected, beside our East Tennessee speakers. We hope to make a demonstration on that occasion, exciting in all respects any meeting ever held in East Tennessee.

NATIONAL UNION MASS MEETING!

At Memphis, Tenn.

The friends of BELL and EVERETT will hold a grand National Union Mass Meeting in the city of Memphis, Tenn., commencing on Monday, 18th of October, and continuing during the week. The ablest orators of the country will be in attendance, and no expense will be spared to make a demonstration worthy of the great interests involved in the present contest.

All friends of the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws, are cordially invited to be present, as ample arrangements will be made for their accommodation. Arrangements will also be effected with all the Railroads leading to Memphis, by which persons will be conveyed to and from the city at a great reduction of fare.

By order, COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.
Memphis, September 7, 1860.

MASS MEETING At Sweetwater.

Our friends will see from the following from the Knoxville *Whig*, that there will be a Mass Meeting at Sweetwater, on Saturday 22d instant. We hope to see all McMinn county there.

MASS MEETING AT SWEETWATER.—The friends of Bell and Everett will hold a grand Mass Meeting at Sweetwater, on Saturday, 22d inst., and Thos. A. R. Nelson, Horace Maynard, O. P. Temple, and Reese B. Brayson will be present to address the people. The Railroad will bring and return passengers at half price. Come one, come all, and hear able speakers, who are well posted upon all the issues of the day. The whole country, North and South, is turning over to BELL AND EVERETT.

AND TO

THE CONSTITUTION, THE UNION,

AND THE

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS,

as the only means of restoring peace, confidence, and prosperity to our distracted country. Come up from Rome, Monroe, Meigs, McMinn, Knox, Blount, and other counties—meet your brethren at Sweetwater, and let us show you a real ground swell, after the fashion of 1840! Show to the world that while Douglas and Breckinridge are on the stump *hounding the spirit of President*, we, the real people, are out in search for the man for the office, and that we have found him in the person of JOHN BELL.

Public Speaking.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The undersigned will address the people of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places, beginning exactly at eleven o'clock A. M., each day, viz:

Place	Day	Time
Chattanooga, Hamilton	Saturday, Sept. 22	11
Jasper, Marion	Sunday, " 23	"
Dunlap, Rhea	Tuesday, " 25	"
Pikeville, Blount	Wednesday, " 26	"
Washington, Rhea	Thursday, " 27	"
Sulphur Springs, " 28	"	"
Russell, Blount	Friday, " 29	"
Maryville, " 30	"	"
Morgantown, " 1	"	"

Other appointments may be made hereafter.

D. M. KEAY.

W. W. BRIDGES.

A. CALDWELL.

Public Speaking.

BALTIMORE, LAMSON C. HAYNES and Wm. H. POLK, Electors for the State at Large, have published a list of appointments, commencing at Winchester on the 20th August, and ending at Chattanooga on the 24th of November. We rejoice the appointments for East Tennessee:

Place	Day	Time
Knoxville, Anderson county	Friday, October 12	"
Jackson's Campbell county	Saturday, " 13	"
Tazewell, Claiborne county	Wednesday, " 17	"
Bona's Station, Grainger county	Thursday, " 18	"
Rogersville, Hawkins county	Friday, " 19	"
Kingsport, Sullivan county	Saturday, " 20	"
Blountville, do do	Monday, " 22	"
Johnson's, Washington co.	Tuesday, " 23	"
Greenville, Greene county	Wednesday, " 24	"
Newport, Cook county	Thursday, " 25	"
Dandridge, Jefferson county	Friday, " 26	"
Knoxville, Knox county	Saturday, " 27	"
Maryville, Blount county	Monday, " 29	"
Madisonville, Monroe county	Tuesday, " 30	"
Athens, McMinn county	Wednesday, " 1	"
Cleveland, Bradley county	Thursday, " 2	"
Chattanooga, Hamilton co.	Friday, " 3	"

FROM TEXAS.—A letter received at New Orleans, on September 18, from Belton, Texas, has the following:

Gen. Houston has withdrawn, and the entire press that supported him will at once launch out for Bell and Everett. Not less than nineteen papers will hold their names in ten days. A number of the people who have been for Breckinridge have announced themselves for Bell. Their names float high here on a fine flag. You will soon have good news from Texas.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—At the late Kentucky State Election a vote was taken on the question of an additional school tax. It was carried by a majority of 26,000.—The people of Kentucky are determined to increase their educational facilities.

“The seceders give up all hopes of carrying Virginia.” So says the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World.

Disunion—The Plot Thickens.

We recently published a letter from Mr. Breckinridge to Mr. Erwin, accepting the nomination tendered by the Richmond Convention. Now, says the New Orleans Bulletin, nobody pretends that that Richmond Convention was anything else than a Disunion Convention. Hon. B. B. Rhetts, of South Carolina, described it as “not national.” And Mr. Rhetts sometime since declared that it is the object of “all true statesmanship” to bring about “a dissolution of the Union.” Mr. Burt, a leading spirit of the Convention, scouted the idea of his being a “National Democrat.” He was a sectional Democrat, he says. He was a Disunionist! Mr. Yancey said “national parties will not save us.” “We must influence parties, Conventions, statesmen, and at the proper time precipitate the cotton States into a revolution.” And in a late letter in reference to his former one, he says, “there is not a word in it that I do not now entertain.” Of the Richmond Convention, the Charleston Mercury says:

“Instead of the Democratic party being ‘reintegrated’ by the Richmond Convention, it has been rent asunder with a wider disintegration. The Richmond Convention was the great cause which produced the disruption of the Democratic party. That Convention was called by the seceders, and its candidates are in the field against the regular National Democratic nominees.”

The Richmond Convention was the creature of Mr. Rhetts and South Carolina, and their coadjutors in other States. The members of it from South Carolina, it will be recollected, did not go to Baltimore at all. They had no business there, they said, and consequently remained at Richmond till the rupture at Baltimore, already agreed upon, having been commenced at Charleston, should be complete. When this part of the programme was perfected, the Convention proceeded to do the business for which it had assembled, and it nominated Messrs. J. C. Breckinridge for President, and Joseph Lane for Vice President, as its candidates. It did not think it worth while to lay down any platform—how disgusted Breckinridge men now are to think that the Baltimore National Constitutional Convention laid down for its platform only the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws—it truly supposed that the principles of its members and their objects in assembling together were sufficiently well known without their being any necessity for declaring them on paper. They manifested their thoughts in a work quite supererogatory, as it would have been. Besides, it would have been a difficult work for the Convention to proclaim its principles and its objects simply because its members would, we think, have quailed at the idea of openly declaring that their real and only object was to effect a dissolution of the Union.

Bold as they delight to proclaim themselves, we think they would have shrunk back at such an avowal. The dream of Calhoun would have reappeared to them, and the shadowy forms of ghosts would have haunted their slumbers and troubled them in the darkness of the night when deep sleep falls upon men. But the purpose of that Convention cannot be mistaken. The spirit of Disunion presided over it, animated, shaped and directed its proceedings. Well, Mr. Breckinridge accepts the Convention's nomination formally, and hopes he shall be worthy of their confidence! The plot thickens! Disunion looms up in the distance! Proclaim, Messrs., your fixed determination to dissolve the Union if Lincoln be elected, and then proceed systematically to a course of conduct that will have a reasonable prospect of producing that very contingency! This is the programme. Acts and words all conspire to prove it. Read the jubilations of one of the advocates of this programme, which we clip from an exchange:

“The High Peaks.”—A distinguished member of the Legislature remarked to us a few days since that he “felt gloriously”—could see the High Peaks of a Southern Confederacy looming up in the distance. This has become a common sentiment. Our people no longer expect to be allowed to remain in the Union, and very wisely they begin to look about to see how they shall take care of themselves, now that the “High Peaks” of independence are in sight.

But the South has much to do in the way of preparation, and we think, but little time to do it in. Our volunteer armies are to be gathered together—drilled—equipped. Armies and factories are to be erected—munitions of war bought and manufactured—a thorough police system created and put in operation. Let every true man, then, keep his eye on the High Peaks of a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Breckinridge, we say, accepts formally the Richmond Convention's nomination! Ho for the “high peaks!”

Union Democrats, patriots, friends and fellow-citizens, how do you like the picture? What say you of the programme? Constitutionalists, Washingtonians, Jeffersonians, Jacksonians, Claymen, Bell and Everett men, what is your response? Still the work of our fathers, the Constitution and the Union, this fair fabric upon which have been exhausted the eulogiums and the blessings of every tongue, in every land warmed by the breath of liberty and civilization, go sloughing down the eternal sewers of political perdition! Go, answer—and go, work.

Ho for the high peaks of the Union and the Constitution! Ho for Bell and Everett! Ho for the rescue-work!

The Union cause is progressing in New Jersey. A correspondent says, “put down little Jersey sure for the Union Electoral ticket. We think there is not a ghost of a chance for ‘long At.’”

Who Ought to be Elected.

(From the Montgomery Post.)

If this Union is to be preserved—this constitutional Union, we mean, for no other is worth preserving—it is not to be done by advancing such men as Lincoln on the one hand, or Breckinridge on the other. Neither one of them of himself would, perhaps, be very dangerous; but who would be their advisers, who would form their cabinets in case of their elevation, by whom would they be surrounded? Why Mr. Lincoln would be in the hands of such men as Seward, Chase, Hale, Giddings, Wilson, Sumner, &c.—These would be the men who would control him, for these are the men who are trying to elevate him to power. He would be in their hands, and they would be the master spirits of his administration.

And, on the other hand, by whom would Breckinridge be surrounded? Why, evidently, by nearly all the disunionists of the land, for they are the men who are trying to elect him. Perturbed spirits; reckless uneasy men; who are apt to think that the government was formed for their special benefit, and are not contented because all the offices, all the high places, all the power, are not in their hands.

These are not the men to carry on the government properly. They represent extreme factions in the Union, and the election of either, therefore, would settle nothing, but would rather unsettle everything.

What we want at the head of the government is a calm, considerate, mature, experienced statesman. One who can command the confidence of the whole people, North and South, East and West. Who has seen and understands the practical working of the government for years. That Mr. Bell is such a man is evident, for he is the second choice of everybody except those who want to break up the government; and that is the best evidence that he ought to be the first choice of everybody. Mr. Bell has been in public life for a quarter of a century. He was the contemporary of such men as Clay, and Calhoun, and Webster, and Jackson. He has age, and experience on his side. His integrity is unimpeachable. His record is pure and spotless; and his election would, notwithstanding the opposition to him, satisfy everybody, except those extreme men, North and South, who want to break up the government.

There is wisdom, then, in pursuing a middle course, and in electing a man who would produce the greatest amount of satisfaction; who would settle the minds of the people; calm down the great questions which are now agitating the country, and do equal and exact justice to all sections. John Bell is that man.

And these considerations are influential men everywhere. They are potent for good, and are daily producing their effect. But why cannot there be unanimity in this matter? Why cannot all go together, and present an undivided front against the black republicans? We think we ought to do so, and concentrate on John Bell, for who, of all the candidates now in the field is so fit a successor of the old line of Presidents who formed, and cemented, and carried on the government in its better and purer days?

THE STRUGGLE IS BETWEEN BELL AND LINCOLN.—We learn from the San Antonio (Texas) *Alamo Express*, that Col. Wilcox, who, it will be recollected, says the N. O. Bulletin, some months ago passed through this city on his way to the North to advance the cause of Gen. Houston to the Presidency, and who addressed our citizens at Old Fellows' Hall, has returned from his tour, and that he reports the Presidential struggle to be between Bell and Lincoln. Col. Wilcox is a distinguished Democrat, and formerly a member of Congress from Mississippi. He would not therefore be likely to represent the cause of Bell in a light not warranted by the facts. He had good opportunities for knowing, and he gives it his decided opinion that the struggle is between Bell and Lincoln. Let patriots, North and South, choose between them.

Judge John Pettit, one of Buchanan's Federal officials, says if the policy of running and supporting Breckinridge would not succeed, “let it be so, rather than Douglas should be elected.” Democrats can see from that where the Breckinridge leaders intend to conduct all who follow them—right into the Abolition camp, if that is the only way to defeat Douglas.

ENCOURAGING.—The National Union party has already accomplished two thirds of the work of the canvass. It has beaten Breckinridge and Douglas, and it has from this time until the first Tuesday in November to beat Lincoln.—We are going to be successful, because if the cause strengthens from this time until the election as it has done for the last month, all the powers on earth cannot keep Bell and Everett from being elected.

The Louisville Democrat makes the following estimate of the amount wagered on the result of the recent election in Kentucky:

“A friend who is pretty well posted in such matters estimates the bets lost on McClary by the Breckinridges at one hundred thousand dollars. They have at least two hundred thousand more at stake on the November election in the State, which is as good as lost; add to this the hundred thousand dollars sent from Washington, to say nothing of the smaller sums expended in the canvass, and we think it will be conceded that they have paid a pretty round price for a dead horse.”

The Charge of Abolition.

There has not been (says the *Baltimore American*), a Presidential election for the last twenty-five years in which the charge of abolitionism has not been brought by the Democracy against the candidate of the Opposition. It mattered not whether that candidate was a Northern or a Southern man, ABOLITIONISM! was the instant and simultaneous outcry of the Democratic press. Is it not extraordinary that the Whigs of the South, who, as a general rule, constitute the great mass of large slaveholders, should never yet have introduced the slavery subject into politics; never denounced the Democratic nominee as an Abolitionist, but have always stood on the defensive, contenting themselves with disproving the charge, and establishing the national character of their candidates? It is the solemn truth of history that, for the last twenty years, the Democracy has lived, breathed, moved and had its being by slavery agitation, by obtruding upon every Presidential canvass the alleged abolitionism of Whig nominees, and insinuating into the minds of the Southern people the idea that abolitionism was so vast a power in the free States that it had to be propitiated by the Whigs in the selection of Presidential candidates. They charged that General Harrison, a Virginian, was “a member of an abolition society in Ohio”; that Henry Clay was disloyal to his native South; that General Taylor, the owner of three hundred slaves, would, if elected, be a mere tool of William H. Seward; that Millard Fillmore was an out and out abolitionist; and that Winfield Scott could not be trusted by the land which gave him birth and for which he had shed his blood upon the battle field. Such men as these were to be set aside, on the charge of abolitionism, for Martin Van Buren, who afterwards laid the cornerstone of the Black Republican party; for James K. Polk, who signed the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill, and other equally sound and inflexible patriots. When, therefore, they raise again the monotonous old outcry of abolitionism, and apply it to the true-hearted Tennessee gentleman, John Bell, we look upon it as simply beneath contempt. We wonder that they have the face to flaunt that tattered calumny before a public whose confidence has been too often imposed upon by similar fabrications to lend it a moment's credence. We are astonished that they, whose interest in slave property is limited in comparison with that of the Union men of the South, should be so sensitive upon the subject. It is those who own slaves, and that they should be eternally volunteering to defend their slaveholding neighbors from themselves. We should think moreover that the position to which they have brought the country by their perpetual agitation of the slavery subject would suggest to them at this time the practice of penitence and humility, and the abstinence, for one Presidential election at least, from the luxury of their favorite scandal. It is their persistent attempts to evoke the golden of Northern abolitionism which have led to the present sectional distrust and hostility, and to their own party disruption and demoralization. It is owing to a necessity imposed by the party use they have made of the slavery subject that every Southern newspaper and every Southern rostrum have been made the media of an incendiary influence amidst hoaps of combustibles which it is only God's mercy has not long ago set the land in a blaze. John Bell is no more unsound on slavery than they are. They have done mischief enough with such charges already. If they have common sense, common justice, or common discretion let them now desist.

Hon. H. W. Hilliard.

This distinguished gentleman was a delegate to the Baltimore National Democratic Convention. He was a Breckinridge man until his late visit to the North. His observations there led him to believe that there is no chance for Mr. B. In a patriotic letter addressed to Mr. Fillmore, he says:

“It is clear that the conservative men of the country are coming to the rescue, and the movement in behalf of the Union will acquire a resolute momentum. We both think, and every day's events must strengthen this opinion, that the only hope of defeating Mr. Lincoln is to conquer our prejudice, to disregard party sinews, and to rally everywhere in support of those eminent and conservative statesmen whose claim upon our confidence does not rest upon their possession of a creed, but upon the surer and better basis of well defined character, of mature wisdom, and of great public services.—John Bell and Edward Everett.”

We hope to see thousands following the patriotic example of Mr. Hilliard. Let us for once discard party and rally to the cause.

THE LAST HOPE DEPARTED.—It is said that the postmasters, rout agents, and custom house collectors, are now leaving Breckinridge by the dozen, in the North. By the time of the November election he will not be able to muster more than a corporal's guard of supporters in the free States. The bread and butter allies of the present administration will be looking out for new crumbs from the next.

A QUESTION.—At best, life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and song, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our little play will close, and injurer and injured will pass away. Is it worth while to hate each other?

Republican Warfare on Bell and Everett.

It is now well understood throughout the North that the Union ticket is the only serious obstacle to the success of Republicanism. The contest is simply one between Bell and Everett and Lincoln and Hamlin. Hence we find the Republicans engaged in a most bitter and unfair war upon the Union ticket. Out of many evidences of this fact, we extract the following from the late address of the State Republican committee of Massachusetts:

“Of Mr. Bell it is known only that he is a defender of slavery, and pledged by his life and associations to its interest. The recent elections at the South indicate the confidence of the people, and assure the country that his policy in regard to slavery would conform in all essential particulars to that of the present administration. This is not the time when the people can be expected to trust the great interests of freedom to men who are not fully committed to its support.”

After a service of thirty years in the national councils, in which Mr. Bell took a high stand among the most eminent Statesmen of that long period, and participated in all the more prominent questions of national concern, it is left for these ignorant or knavish committee-men to say that “of him it is only known” &c. Of Mr. Everett they say:

“Mr. Everett, his associate, is pledged to the institution of slavery by solemn and repeated declarations in its behalf.”

In 1826 he stated, in a speech made in the House of Representatives, that “the great relation of servitude, in some form or other, with greater or less departure from the theoretic equality of man, is inseparable from our nature. I know of no way by which the form of servitude shall be fixed, but by political institutions. Domestic slavery—though, I confess, not that form of servitude which seems to be the most beneficial to the master—certainly not that which is most beneficial to the servant—is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation.”

We ask earnest, reflecting men to contrast these attacks, with those made by the Breckinridge faction of the South, on the noble standard-bearers of the Union cause, and see who are playing the part of allies in the contest.

MR. YANCEY'S CALCULATION.—Mr. Yancey, in his speech the other day at Huntsville, said:

“The contest in 1850 was hardly won by a United Democracy. We are now divided—have only 127 votes, the whole Southern States, with Oregon and California, divided between Breckinridge, Bell and Douglas.”

Thus we see, says the *Vicksburg Miss.* Citizen, that the leader of the Breckinridge party, the man who played the part in the disruption of the Democracy at Charleston and Baltimore, now proclaims that very disruption as evidence that the Democracy will be defeated and Lincoln elected in November, exulting and chuckling all the while in the undisguised idea that this result will and must read the Union in twain. He thinks he sees at last, only a little way in future, the consummation of the measure in which his whole heart has been bowed up for years—and his soul revels and riots in fiendish joy.

New York, Sept. 11.—Perrigny made a speech at the opening of the Assembly of the Department of Loire, justifying the annexation of Savoy and Nice, and repudiating the idea that the French policy was aggressive or at all threatening to England or the Rhine frontier of Prussia, and confidently predicting an era of peace and prosperity for Europe.

The Papal Government sent reinforcements to Berardo gariboni, but they were driven out of town and forced to return.

General Biedert has resigned the governorship of Hungary.

The agitation is steadily increasing in Odessa.

The new wheat crop is excellent.

The cholera appeared at Lataga. Of six hundred persons attacked fifty have died.

It is reported that Napoleon has resolved to create two new regiments of Zouaves.

The French Admiral has been ordered to observe the strictest neutrality, and to do nothing to interfere with the defense of Naples against an attack.

POSITION OF GEN. BONHAM.—The *Lancashire* (S. C.) Herald contains an account of a serenade in that place. Several gentlemen were called out, among them Gen. Bonham. The Herald says:

“Our immediate Representative, Gen. M. L. Bonham, was called out, and responded in his usual out-spoken, happy manner. He presented the four candidates for the Presidency to view, with their respective creeds and chances of success. The fight lay between Lincoln and Breckinridge—the other two were but floating straw—and of these, Lincoln, he thought, would succeed. When he had, then the policy of the South was a Southern Confederacy; if that was impossible, a confederation of the cotton States; and if that failed, and the worst came to the worst, separate State action. He said it was out of place to discuss the latter until there was necessity for it; he did not think there would be, for he had much confidence in the united action of the Southern States.”

THIS IS ONE OF ‘EM.—The St. Peter's (Minnesota) Tribune of last week, has the following:

“Personal.—If any of our readers should observe any lack of attention to this number of our paper, they will find the cause under the head of ‘Bona.’ In the language of a celebrated orator, ‘There are times, Mr. President—there are times in a man's life—and this is one of ‘em.’”

The political excitement has risen so high in the town of Selma, Alabama, that some of the politicians, unwilling to await the result of the election in October next, have canvassed the voters of that place in order ascertain their preferences among the three tickets competing for popular support. The result was as follows: Bell two hundred and twenty-eight, Douglas one hundred and forty-three, Breckinridge seventy-seven.

Bell and Everett in Iowa.

A State Convention of the Bell and Everett men of Iowa was held on the 31st ult., and nominated a State electoral ticket, and took steps for a thorough organization of the Union party in the State. The following resolutions were adopted:

1st. Resolved, That the sectionalism and bitter strife between the Republican and Democratic parties are disturbing the peace and threatening the safety of the country.

2d. Resolved, That the tendency of power in the hands of the Executive department as here reached a point which loudly admonishes all good men to consider by what means the country may be brought back to a position in which the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial departments shall each observe its own appropriate duties, and keep within their own appropriate sphere, and have due respect for the powers, rights, and duties of the other.

3d. Resolved, That the device of delusive and ambiguous platforms, and the mischievous spirit which sets party obligation above the highest duties to the country, have in our opinion been the prime cause of the present state of affairs.

4th. Resolved, That the high and responsible offices of President and Vice President of the United States should only be conferred on men of eminent ability, whose large experience and past history commended them to the confidence of the people.

5th. Resolved, That we recognize in John Bell of Tennessee, and Edward Everett of Massachusetts, able, honest, experienced and long and tried patriots and statesmen, whose election will fully meet the exigencies of the present crisis, do most heartily ratify and endorse their nominations; and do appeal to the people of Iowa, to look to the record of our candidates and to support them as the only candidates standing on the basis of the Constitution, the union of the States and the enforcement of the laws.

SERV.—“Let our teachers,” remarks the *World*, “have the moral courage to assign very short lessons, especially to young children. Insist that these short lessons shall be most accurately learned, and recited at a brisk pace without the least halting or hesitation. Practice a profuse questioning and cross questioning, leading your pupils just near enough to the inferences you wish them to draw to enable them to take the final steps themselves. Applaud them when they succeed, encourage them when they fail; but don't for an instant let them lose their interest or their alacrity. The lesson being short, this strain on their faculties will be short also; but recurring two or three times every day, year in and year out, it will gradually build up the most valuable habits a man can possess, who wishes to go through the world wide awake, with all his wits about him. Nor have we any doubt that when school days are over, a pupil so trained will have not only better health and better mental habits, but a greater fund of available knowledge, than one who has been compelled to plod heavily and wearily through long hours of spiritless study, at the expense of health and cheerfulness.”

A pious scoundrel out in Valparaiso, Chile, who taught school week days and preached (as occasion offered) on Saturdays, is found to have added to his employments that of night burglar. Almost every body lost something from wholesale robberies of the village store to carrying off of heavy freight from the depot and cleaning of clothes-lines. His house when entered and searched, was filled with booty, skeleton keys, &c. The man had “gone for the cows” when the officer came, and although his wife sent their little boys to call him, he has not yet appeared.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND THE TAX LEVY.—The report that a tax had been levied on Government employees for political purposes has resulted in calling the attention of Secretary Cobb to the act of 1824, which requires all his subordinates to swear that they have not been required to contribute to any political fund, but have received their full salary. This law has been a dead letter for many years, though it is still in force. Will it now be executed? Immense amounts are being received by the Breckinridge Committee here, who disburse liberally.

GEN. BICKLEY.—It is stated that Gen. George Bickley, of K. G. C. notoriety, has ordered a large quantity of arms of a manufacturer in Massachusetts. They are to be delivered at Matamoros, Texas, by Oct. 1, 1860. He promises to pay for them in cash at that time and place.

According to late intelligence from Mexico, the General's prospect for participating in one or more of the difficulties of that distracted country is by no means so discouraging as it has been.—*Columbian* (Ga.) Sen.

“I am afraid you will come to want,” said an old lady to a gentleman.

“I have come to want already” was the reply; “I want your daughter.”

The old lady seized the poker and stirred up the fire.

A resident on the line of the Louisville and Portland Railroad placed a fence across the line of the road on Friday morning, which embarrassed the passage of the trains somewhat. The refractory citizen was arrested.

The Hon. Isaac N. Morris, (dem.) of Illinois, has addressed a letter, through Forney's Press, to the Hon. J. L. Orr of South Carolina. Mr. Morris is one of the men who voted for Mr. Orr for Speaker, and tells him:

“I am in some measure responsible for the position you occupy before the country, and the influence you exert. I feel it my right, no less than my duty, to protest against the alarming and dangerous sentiments you promulgate.”

It has been discovered that the respectable and world-renowned monarch, Old King Cole, was a descendant of Antioch and that his jolly old soul was nothing but shoe leather.

The Most ENCOURAGING SIGN YET.—The New York Tribune daily devotes nearly its entire editorial page to a fusillade of Bell and Everett, and the Union men of New York, while it totally ignores the existence of Breckinridge and Lane.

A man in stopping his paper wrote:

“I think folks don't ort spend there munny on papers, my father never did and every body said he was the smartest man in the kountree, and had got the intelligent family of boys that every dag takes.”

Wm. H. Crabbe, a prominent young lawyer of Philadelphia, has mysteriously disappeared. Since his departure sundry swindling transactions, in which the young lawyer figured, have come to light.

Condition of the Religious World.

We don't know that we could fill the same space with a more interesting article than the following from the *New York Herald* of the 11th:

CONDITION OF THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.—One of our contemporaries takes heart of grace over the improved condition of the evangelical world, as made apparent by certain statistics which have been collected as to the number of regular attendants upon divine worship in New England and elsewhere at the North. It is stated that the number of church goers has been sensibly augmented of late, and we have noticed that the annual camp meetings have been more largely attended and more remarkable for the fervor of the participants therein than heretofore.

We presume that this general awakening may be accredited, in a good degree, to the circumstance that the Northern clergy, as